Appendix B.

Annotated Bibliography.

This bibliography provides a selected listing of basic references on general site planning and design; circulation planning; energy conservation; site design for the handicapped; historic preservation; plant materials; playground design; the design of signing, lighting and street furniture; and technical aspects of site design.

The materials included either apply directly to the design and planning of military installations or provide an overview of present thinking within the environmental design profession which may be useful to those making site planning decisions for military installations.

Bibliographic selections have been made from over 200 publications to illustrate and define the current state-of-the-art of site design without dwelling on analytical, academic or philosophical/historic materials in great detail. Except in special instances, materials dealing exclusively with the planning of urban centers have also been excluded.

General.

1. Eckbo, Garrett. *Urban Landscape Design*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1964.

Discusses the art of space planning using examples ranging in scale from a building on a site to an entire neighborhood. Liberally illustrated with drawings and photographs of selected design solutions. Includes section on outdoor recreation.

2. Eckbo, Garrett. *The Landscape We See*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1969.

Presents a view of the natural, economic and social processes which shape the built environment and the role that planning and site design can have in responding to and shaping these processes. Discusses the professional province of the architect and landscape architect and the objectives of urban design in improving the physical relationships among elements of the built environment.

3. Katz, Robert D. *Design of the Housing Site, A Critique of the American Practice*, Small Homes Council, Building Research Council, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 1967.

Identifies technical and procedural factors influencing the quality of residential development in the United States. Illustrated with most frequently encountered residential development plan types from high density urban to suburban. Common residential site planning problems presented, but this is not a "how-to" book.

4. Laurie, Michael. *An Introduction to Landscape Architecture*, American Elsevier Publishing Co., New York, 1975.

A series of essays on aspects of landscape architecture as currently practiced. Focus is on the synthesis of ecological and social parameters of land use policy and detail design form. The book is a general overview designed as an introductory text for students or persons in related design fields. Contains some good illustrated examples of landscape detailing and a section on microclimate control.

5. Lynch, Kevin. *Site Planning (Second Edition),* The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1971.

A standard reference and teaching text. Includes a thorough discussion of site planning theory, fundamentals of site analysis, organization of site activities and circulation systems. Technical sections follow discussion of design principles. Specific project types dealt with in greater detail are housing, commercial centers, industrial parks, institutions and recreational facilities.

6. Marlowe, Olwen C. Outdoor Design, *A Handbook For The Architect and Planner*, Watson-Guptill Publications, New York, 1977.

Discusses frequently encountered site design conditions and provides useful guidelines and techniques for treatment of site components. The book initially focuses on site clearance, ground contour and soil preparation issues and then proceeds to outline functional and aesthetic uses of landscape structures, lighting, paving materials, trees and shrubs and outdoor furniture.

7. McHarg, Ian L. *Design With Nature, Doubleday/National History* Press, Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1969.

An important polemic on how the principles of ecology can help solve the environmental problems faced in land development. Focus is on regional scale planning but the attitudes expressed are basic to planning at all scales. Includes case studies of regional ecological analysis leading to land use and site development conclusions.

8. McKeever, J. Ross, ed. *Community Builders Handbook*, The Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 1969.

Designed as a practical reference manual for residential and commercial land development. Establishes a high standard for private developers. Useful in defining practical design standards and alternative development patterns. Defines and illustrates land planning terms.

9. Newman, Oscar. *Design Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space*, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, 1976.

Concise discussion of security problems encountered in residential site planning and building design. Contains definitive design criteria. Useful guide in organizing and relating public and private space. Application of criteria does not conflict with what is generally considered good residential site planning practice. Amply illustrated.

10. Rubenstein, Harvey M. *A Guide to Site Planning and Environmental Planning.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1969.

Presents the standard textbook approach to site planning beginning with site analysis of natural, cultural and aesthetic features leading to land use planning based primarily on vehicular and pedestrian circulation as the major organizing element. Combined with this exposition on design approach is background technical information covering engineering aspects of detailed site design.

11. Rutledge, Albert J. *Anatomy of A Park*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1971.

Text on design principles and criteria for public open space to the layperson or administrator. Included are chapters outlining overall design objectives, aesthetics, functional considerations, and plan interpretation and evaluation. Excellent primer on open space and outdoor recreational design.

12. Robinette, Gary O. *Plants/People/and Environmental Quality*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1972.

Discusses the properties of planting materials and their uses as architectural elements providing for visual screening, privacy control, space articulation; as engineering tools in erosion, traffic and acoustic control; and in controlling climatic factors of solar radiation,

temperature, precipitation and wind. Non-technical presentation makes this material useful to all design professionals concerned with environmental design.

13. Simonds, John Ornsbee. *Landscape Architecture*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1961.

Generally considered an excellent manual on landscape design. Interesting material on pedestrian movement. Focuses on open space planning and on the single building on a natural site.

14. Tandy, Cliff. *Handbook Of Urban Landscape*, The Architectural Press, London, 1972.

This handbook serves as a useful reference providing a comprehensive view of landscape design for housing development, parks, recreational areas and children's playgrounds. The design guide sheets included in the handbook provide checklists of user requirements, design standards and techniques in the use of planting materials and other landscape elements.

15. Tandy, Cliff. *Landscape of Industry*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1974.

One of a few references on site planning for large industrial development. Topics covered include an historical review of industrial development and its effect on the landscape; typical ecological and landscape problems for a wide range of industrial types from large urban manufacturing facilities to mining, sewage treatment and power generational plants. Planning criteria for each industrial type and for land reclamation is discussed. Specific landscape design and construction problems and potential solutions are scattered throughout the text.

16. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. *How to See,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., May 1973.

This is a training booklet published by the Social Security Administration, Office of Public Affairs, the content of which focuses on how much of our environment we really see. The author suggests that we see only a small part of what there is to see, both on and off the job. The booklet helps to open our eyes to a world of visual information available to us every minute but ignored by us much of the time. Both man-made and natural environments are illustrated throughout the booklet to show us what messages we receive or actually turn off.

17. The Urban Land Institute. *Industrial Development Handbook*, Community Builders Handbook Series, Washington, D.C., 1975.

The handbook outlines builder/developer procedures for the development of industrial parks. The objective of the handbook is to describe the planning, engineering and financial aspects of the development process. Practical design standards are recommended which, in conjunction with the illustrations included, provide an overview of the state-of-the-art in industrial and office park design.

Circulation Systems.

18. Appleyard, Donald; Lynch, Kevin; and Myler, John R. *The View from the Road*, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1964.

Analyzes sequential visual experience on urban roads. Illustrates a notational system for recording sequential experience. Interesting presentation of the common problem of environmental chaos; a perception raiser, but does not address generic design solutions.

19. Breiner, Simon and Dean, William J. *The Pedestrian Revolution*, Streets Without Cars, Vintage Books, Random House, New York, 1974.

Presents case for improving the quality of the urban and suburban environment by modifying existing street systems to make walking easier, more efficient and more enjoyable. Specific suggestions are made for developing bicycle paths and for creating pedestrian systems. Contains illustrations of many implemented projects.

20. Fruin, John J. *Pedestrian Planning and Design*, Metropolitan Association of Urban Designers and Environmental Planners, Inc., P.O. Box 722, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10008, 1971.

A primarily quantitative study of pedestrian movement characteristics. Topics include physiological and psychological factors affecting planning of pedestrian spaces, traffic and space characteristics of pedestrian movement and procedures for establishing pedestrian traffic demand levels and resulting space requirements. Includes discussion of the current developments in improving the pedestrian environment. Primarily relevant to urban or high-density pedestrian planning.

21. Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering. *Bikeway Planning Criteria and Guidelines*, School of Engineering and Applied Science, University of California, Los Angeles, 1972.

Prepared for the State of California for the purpose of establishing the most feasible and least expensive means of adopting existing and future public streets to safely accommodate bicycle traffic. Included are bikeway design characteristics, capacity criteria, safety considerations, alternative design solutions, and planning considerations.

22. Mayer, Richard W. *Bicycle Planning and Design*, American Society of Landscape Architects, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Discusses the implementation process, locational opportunities, network subsystems and specific design guidelines for bicycle facilities. Provides a useful case study demonstrating the development of a bikeway master plan.

23. Oregon State Highway Division. *Bikeway Design*, Salem, Oregon 97301, 1974.

Design standards are presented for bikeways which separate trails for joint use of bicyclists and pedestrians. Based on experience gained from implementation of the 1971 Oregon "Bicycle Bill." Criteria are structured around a classification of three bikeway types with criteria on such aspects as speeds, curves, width, clearances, grades, intersections, sight lines, signing and illumination. Considered one of the better design guides for bikeways separated from streets.

24. Ritter, Paul. *Planning for Man and Motor*, The MacMillan Company, New York, 1964.

Provides technical and aesthetic guidelines for the design of pedestrian and vehicular movement systems. Discussions are presented on historic development of these systems, state-of-the-art concepts in new towns, urban and residential areas and functional requirements for movement systems at all levels from regional to neighborhood.

25. Robinette, Gary O. *Parking Lot Landscape Development*, Environmental Design Press, Reston, Va., 1976.

Outlines visual and environmental problems typically associated with parking lots and develops design guidelines for better site and landscape treatment of existing and new parking areas. Issues addressed include location of parking lots in relation to buildings, screening and shading, parking dividers, pedestrian and vehicular separation and storm drainage.

26. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *National Forest Landscape Management*, Volume 2, Chapter 4 Roads, USDA, Agriculture Handbook, No. 483, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1976.

This government published handbook is concerned with-the impact of roadways on the scenic quality of natural settings. It provides useful insights into evaluating proposed road alignment and construction. Issues addressed include landform modifications, vegetation clearing and replanting, and design treatment of guardrails, culverts, retaining walls and signing.

27. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. *Safety & Locational Criteria for Bicycle Facilities*, User Manual Vol. I and Vol. II: Design and Safety Criteria (Draft), Report No. FHWA-RD-75-114, 1976.

Volume I addresses identification of need for and location of bikeways. Volume II is directed toward design and safety criteria for bikeways. Emphasis is on bikeways which share right-of-way with motor vehicles.

Energy Conservation.

28. American Institute of Architects. *Energy*, AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, 1975.

An information service on energy and the built environment. Developed as an "Energy Handbook, " it includes a discussion of general approaches, opportunities for achieving energy-efficient design and identifies some tools and techniques useful in implementing energy efficient design solutions. Subscription includes a monthly newsletter of current developments concerning energy and the built environment.

29. American Institute of Architects Research Corporation. *Energy Conservation in Building Design*, AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, 1974.

Discusses design alternatives for reducing energy consumption, primarily in new buildings. Directed to architects and engineers. Subjects include site analysis, building orientation, configuration, interior space planning, mechanical and electrical system design and waste management. Sun and wind are discussed as alternative energy sources.

30. Caudill, William Wayne; Lawyer, Frank D.; and Bullock, Thomas A. *A Bucket of Oil*, Cahners Books, Boston, 1974.

Simply written overview of energy conservation in buildings. Brief discussion of siting, architectural form, interior space planning and mechanical and electrical systems. An easily read primer which is not burdened by technical information or extensive discussion.

31. Egan, David M. *Concepts in Thermal Comfort*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1975.

Chapter 2 of this comprehensive book presents basic reference material on climatic considerations in the siting and design of buildings. Includes illustrations of optimal building shapes and orientations for minimizing solar radiation and enhancing natural building ventilation.

32. Givoni, B. Man, *Climate and Architecture*, Applied Sciences Publishers Ltd., London, 1976.

A detailed engineering analysis of the relationship between climate and the built environment. Little information on general site planning but does include a technically oriented discussion of exterior building color and building orientation related to interior comfort.

33. Olgyay, Victor. *Design with Climate, Bioclimatic Approach to Architectural Regionalism*, Princeton University Press, 1963.

Classic and possibly best work emphasizing the need for a regional architecture based on climatic conditions. Covers concepts and principles of climatic analysis and effects of climate on people. Architectural principles are developed which include site selection, solar control. wind effects and use of materials. Includes prototype site plans and architectural form for four specific climatic regions.

34. National Academy of Sciences. *Solar Radiation Considerations in Building, Planning and Design*, Proceedings of a Working Conference, Printing and Publishing Office, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418, 1976.

Collection of papers which deal with various aspects of planning and design that use the natural and built environment to advantage in conserving energy. Of particular interest is Chapter V, "Architectural Design for Optimum Solar Effects, " which includes a discussion on orientation, use of planting, design of windows and solar shading devices.

35. Robinette, Gary O. *Landscape Planning for Energy Conservation*, Environment Design Press, Reston, Va., 1977.

Provides site selection, building orientation and site design guidelines for each of the four major climatic regions of the United States. Graphic illustrations demonstrate the use of natural and man-made site elements for exploiting existing natural site energy resources and the promoting of energy conservation.

Barrier Free Site Design.

36. American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation. Barrier Free Site Design, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (Stock No. 0-51-923), 1975.

"The purpose of this publication is to provide in one source, for both administrators and designers, the necessary information that can lead to designs that consider the need of all persons using the outdoor environment."

37. American Standards Association. Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped, (ANSI A117.1), 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y., 1961.

This standard specification for making buildings and facilities accessible to and usable by the handicapped has been incorporated by reference in most federal, state and local legislation and codes. It covers building approaches, parking, ramps, doors and entrances, toilets, drinking fountains, phones and warning signs.

38. Kliment, Stephen A. Into the Mainstream, A Syllabus for A Barrier-Free Environment, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A guide to implementing a barrier-free environment written for administrators and designers. Provides historic background for barrier-free design, illustrates common barrier problems, suggests solutions and provides a listing of supplementary information sources.

Historic Preservation.

39. Bullock, Orin M. The Restoration Manual, The American Institute of Architects, Publication Division, Washington, D.C., 1966.

Introductory text on restoration of historic buildings. The purpose is to define a basic procedure to be followed in restoring a building in a manner compatible with its original design and construction. Written for the architect. Topics include historical, architectural and archaeological research specification for restoration work and typical design problems encountered in doing restoration work.

40. Cavaglieri, Giorgio, ed. Preservation and Building Codes, Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., 1975.

Considers problems of adapting old buildings to new uses while making them safe. Contains 25 pages presented at the conference sponsored by National Trust for Historic Preservation. Takes the position that code requirements should be met and need not detract from preservation or restoration.

41. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Economic Benefits of Preserving Old Buildings, Washington, D.C., 1976.

Essays on the adaptive use of old buildings.

42. National Trust for Historic Preservation. How to Evaluate Historic Sites and Buildings, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Presents criteria for the significance of potentially historic structures and the feasibility of preservation.

Planting Materials.

43. Wyman, Donald. *Trees for American Gardens*, Macmillan Co., New York, 1972.

A guide to more than 1000 species and varieties of trees recommended for North American soils. Includes descriptions of the natural habitat, hardiness, habits, foliage blossom-producing and fruit-bearing characteristics of each tree. Includes a section on trees recommended for particular needs and purposes, i.e., trees that withstand drought, trees that withstand city conditions.

44. Wyman, Donald. *Shrubs and Vines for American Gardens*, Macmillan Co., New York, 1973.

A guide for more than 1, 700 species and varieties of shrubs and vines recommended for North American soils. Provides for each species discussed detailed information on the landscaping usefulness of the plant, including time of bloom, foliage colors, type of fruit, height, habitat and most suitable growing conditions.

45. Zion, Robert L. *Trees for Architecture and the Landscape*, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, 1968.

A book devoted to trees with excellent winter and summer photographic portraits and definitions intended to facilitate communication between landscape architect, the architect and the layperson. Also contains valuable practical considerations from buying to designing with trees and a state-by-state tree list.

Playgrounds.

46. Dattner, Richard. *Design for Play*, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, 1969.

Outlines psychological and social function of children's play activities and develops design criteria for play facilities. Includes illustrations and evaluation of recently built playgrounds and presents criteria for playgrounds for handicapped children.

47. Friedberg, M. Paul. *Handcrafted Playgrounds, Designs You Can Build Yourself*. Vintage Books, New York, 1975.

A sketch book of easily executed playground equipment ideas by a recognized authority in the field of children's play areas.

48. Friedberg, M. Paul. *Play and Interplay, a Manifesto for New Design in Urban Recreational Environments*, Macmlllan Co., New York, 1970.

Examines traditional concepts of play that have affected the design of children's playgrounds and recreational areas and facilities for teenagers, adults and the elderly. Deals primarily with the needs of people in urban environments, but the principles are applicable to other environments. Successful and unsuccessful playgrounds, equipment and materials are compared. Flexibility and fluidity of site treatment, and continuity of the total environment as a recreation tool are advocated.

49. Hogan, Paul. *Playgrounds for Free: the Utilization of Used and Surplus Materials in Playground Construction*, The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1974.1/4A visual documentary of recycled materi-

A visual documentary of recycled materials used in diverse recreation areas, primarily for small children. Applicable to the self-help projects on military installations.

Signing, Lighting and Street Furnitures

50. The American Institute of Graphic Arts. *Symbol Signs, The Development of Passenger/Pedestrian Oriented Symbols for Use in Transportation Related Facilities*, prepared for the U.S. Department of Transportation. Distributed by National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, (PB-239 352), 1974.

Presents a system of sign symbols and guidelines developed for the U.S. Department of Transportation for use in transportation-related facilities. Symbols are now being implemented on a national scale. When sign symbols are contemplated, it is suggested that these be considered as standards when appropriate.

51. Ashley/Myer/Smith, Architectural Planners. *City Signs and Lights*, The Boston Redevelopment Authority and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1971.

Study intended as "a first step in the process of planning and controlling signs and lights for the purpose of improving the flow of information in the city." Amply illustrates existing confusion and blight in private and public signing and lighting. Graphic informational systems and exterior lighting standards are developed, field testing reported, and model codes and implementation procedures proposed.

52. Fox, Martin and Carpenter, Edward K. *The Best in Environmental Graphics*, R.C. Publications, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1975.

Presentation of 18 environmental graphics programs selected by a juried competition sponsored by "Print" magazine, a trade journal of the graphic arts. Projects selected include "supergraphics, " corporate graphic systems, graphic communication systems for airports, new community and municipal transportation. Illustrates the "state-of-the-art" in signing and graphics in both the private and public sectors.

53. Malt, Harold Lewis. *Furnishing The City*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1970.

Evaluation and historic development of street furniture systems. Outlines a "systems approach" to integrated street furniture solutions.

54. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, (Stock No. 5001-0021), 1970.

The traffic signing standard. Provides all graphic and locational standards for traffic signing and markings.

Technical References.

55. Beazley, Elizabeth. *Design and Detail of the Space Between Buildings*, The Architectural Press, London, 1960.

Discusses alternative technical solutions and material selections for roads, pedestrian paths and other outdoor paved areas. Solutions to common site development components such as walls and fences; the planting in paved areas and edge treatments are detailed and illustrated with modern and historic European examples. Selection of materials and details based on functional requirements and appropriate sense of place are discussed.

56. Callender, John Hancock. *Time-Saver Standards for Architectural Design Data,* (Revised Fourth Edition), McGraw-Hill, New York, 1973.

Facilities discussed are residential, educational, cultural, health, religious, public, commercial, transportation, industrial, recreation and miscellaneous such as landscaping. Sections applicable to site designing include site planning, programming of large group facilities, parking, docks and terminals, warehouses, recreational facilities, and planting.

57. De Chiara, Joseph and Koppelman, Lee. *Planning Design Criteria (Second Edition),* Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, 1969.

An illustrated summary of basic reference material which presents a variety of data and established standards related to land planning and site design. Topics include master planning and land use principles, housing, vehicular circulation, recreation and industrial development.

58. Gage, Michael and Vendenberg, Martz. *Hard Landscape in Concrete*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1975.

Comprehensive guide to uses of concrete in the landscape for paving material, street furniture, play equipment, walls and screens. Technical details and specifications are included but standards of practice are British and dimensioning is metric.

59. Parker, Harry. *Simplified Site Engineering for Architects and Builders*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1954.

Simple, somewhat dated, but useful technical guide to grading, utilities, road design and other site development engineering concerns.

60. Ramsey, C. G. and Sleeper, H.R. *Architectural Graphic Standards (Sixth Edition),* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1970.

A general technical reference on architecture with an introductory chapter on planning and design principles. Addresses a variety of facilities found on military installations, such as truck docks, recreational playing fields, sun control, plot subdivision data, standard swimming pool dimensions, etc. Exterior construction and finish materials such as concrete, masonry, metal, wood, plaster and tile are also covered.

61. Robinette, Gary O. *Energy and Environment*, Kendall Hunt Publishing Co., Dubuque, Iowa, 1973.

One of the few comprehensive references to address the visual design issues associated with power generation plants, transmission lines and transformation facilities. Provides useful guidelines for site selection and illustrates various approaches to minimizing visual impacts.

62. Schultz, Theodore and McMahon, Nancy M. *Noise Assessment Guidelines,* U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Stock No. 2300-1194), 1974.

Procedures for evaluating noise exposure of potential development sites. Created for use by persons without technical training. Sites are ranked from clearly acceptable to clearly unacceptable and levels of noise which require special abatement efforts are identified. Does not provide guidelines for designing noise abatement systems.

63. Stone, Edward H., II. *Visual Resource Management,* American Society of Landscape Architects, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Highlights a landscape inventory and analysis process used by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management in assessing the visual quality of specific lands areas. Application of the process is most suitable for predominantly natural undisturbed terrains.

Bibliographies.

The following *Council of Planning Librarians*, Exchange Bibliographies are available (copy can be obtained for fee from: Editor, Council of Planning Libraries, Post Office Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856) for those interested in a more comprehensive review of literature in the fields of urban design, planning and site design.

84. Montgomery, Roger. *A General Booklist on Urban Design*, 1969.

188. Stanley, Brock T. *Community Facilities Planning, A Selected Interdisciplinary Bibliography*, 1971.

476. Mills, Madolia Massey. *The Potential of Direct Solar Energy in Planning*, 1973.

906. Shilaber, Caroline. *Landscape Architecture/Environmental Planning, A Classified Bibliography,* 1975.

954. Unruh, David. *Space and Environment: An Annotated Bibliography*, 1976.

998. Gentile, Joseph Francis. *Landscape Planning and Design*, 1976.

1030. Kulp, Kenneth K. *Environmental Site Planning*, 1976.